



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JOHN HENRY WRIGHT

1852-1908

Something of the sweet gentleness which always attended the pervasive influence of this gracious scholar must have come to him from birth and boyhood in a devoted missionary family of the nobler Orient. Sterner and stronger influences were about his youth, which was spent in school and college on the upper waters of our Hudson and Connecticut. Broader visions and ambitions came to him with the first years of his teaching in a college of Ohio. To the two years of his residence in Leipzig, and to the little group of young Americans there drawn into an intimacy with him which has been to them all one of life's chiefest blessings, he brought a rare combination of minute linguistic scholarship with the keenest literary and artistic sense. Those were the days when the school of Georg Curtius was at the height of its influence, and also when Overbeck's Seminar was privileged to discuss, from unpublished photographs and summaries of excavation, the marvelous finds of Olympia. His devotion to linguistic and grammatical studies during this Leipzig period bore fruit in that severe accuracy with which he always interpreted a literary or historical monument, an accuracy which tempered but never subdued a natural enthusiasm which his pupils always found contagious. His devotion at the same period to archaeology and history bore speedy fruit in his contributions to the *History of Ancient Sculpture* by his sister, Mrs. Mitchell, and in his translation of Collignon's *Manual of Greek Archaeology*, both of which were made during the eight years of his service as assistant professor of Greek at Dartmouth College (1878-86).

With his subsequent career who that reads these lines is not familiar? And what need of enumerating here his contributions to knowledge? He accomplished well large editorial and administrative tasks. He quickened and inspired a generation of young scholars. He drew generously from the deep wells of ancient culture and enriched our modern life and thought with the living water. He made no enemies and had hosts of loving friends. His home was a radiant center from which streamed out high influences and appeals. He had no obtrusive methods as a teacher, no cumbersome apparatus as a writer. He did not strive nor cry. But he could do the very finest things. He could anticipate the revelations of Aristotle's *Athenian Polity*, discover a new fragment of Philochorus, penetrate one of the mysteries of the art of Sophocles, illumine Plato's Cave, or fittingly publish an Athenian white lecythus. And in these finest things his fine soul took most delight—in these, and in those whom he loved. *Sit tibi terra levis!*

B. P.
